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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

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All communiciertions on busines should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN TICKET OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

FOR TREASURER,
ELIJAH HEWLETT.

FOR CORONER,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

FOR SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENT BROWN.

LEGISLATURE.
FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES,
DR. HENRY E. SCOTT,
WILLIAM H. WADDELL.

FOR THE SENATE,

SENATOR A. S. MERRIMON.

As no other paper in this city has had the manliness to publish the "card" of Senator Merrimon in full, and as his own party papers will not give him a fair deal and let him be heard, we publish to-day, his "card" in full, for the benefit of our readers.

The Senator strikes out boldly, and has dealt Gov. Zeb. Vance several severe blows over his eyes that have completely blinded him. So much so, it is said, that he is unable to reply, and from present appearances, he will not recover in time to enter the Senatorial row in December next.

Senator Merrimon is a scientific political fighter, and who ever undertakes to deal with him, has to receive more training than "our Zeb." has had.

We advise a careful examination of the Senators defence, as he calls it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress Adjourns.—Democratic Plans, Promises, and Failures.—Glover's Investigations Hurts no One but Democrats—Democratic Financial Measures All Fail.—They Attempt a Cowardly Reduction of the Army and Fail.—"Hamburg" Butler Snubs Senator Merrimon.—Wood's Tariff Bill Comes Out at the Little End of the Horn.—Democratic Humbug Over Retrenchment.—Potter's Farce.—Democrats Deserve Well of the Republicans.—The President Rebuked.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 20TH, 1878.

Congress has adjourned for the summer. What has it accomplished? In the days of the French revolution the convention had a custom of rewarding men who had done the state some great service by passing the resolution "He deserves well of his country." The Republican party should pass the formal resolution that this Democratic House deserves well of the Republican party. It commenced life with loud promises to do great thiugs. It was to expose the terrible corruption of the Republican party. Glover's committee caught only Democrats. So great was his success in this line that he was openly jeered at by his party friends, and the organ of the Democracy in this city bluntly told him that he was sent out to expose Republican rascality, not Democratic. But every haul he made had only this one result: More Democrats. The measures of finance passed by the House were openly repudiated by the best Democrats in the Senate and have come to nothing. Who can measure the utter collapse that has overtaken the great and strictly party measure of reducing the army. That was the pet scheme. Our army of 25,000 men of all arms was a standing menace to the liberties of the people. The organ here shrieked that as every other measure inaugurated by the party given up, the bill reducing the army was the only thing left them. It "must be passed, as a point of honor," and there were more words to that effect. Under party pressure a caucus was called. It was a complete fizzle. In the Senate Senator Merrimon attempted to make a little party capital by giving a pitiful picture of the oppression of the people of South Carolina by United States troops in 1876. His bubble was most completely pricked by Senator "Hamburg" Butler who, to the great amusement of the Republicans, completely snubbed Mr. Merrimon and in a three minutes speech composed of horse sense, exposed the utter weakness of Mr. Merrimon's position, and the fallacy of the whole Democratic argument. Neither the army nor its pay is to be reduced this year. The bill, however, provides for a commission to report a plan to Congress for a reorganization of the army. It is to do this by the first of next January. The Democrats were to reform our revenue laws. We have only to name Mr. Wood's tariff bill to recall their mountainous failure in that measure; and it dived by the hands of its friends, in their own house, over the threshold of which it never had strength enough to pass. As every measure of investigation into the alleged corruption in the various departments of the government has been a failure, so has each attempt at wholesale retrenchment in department expenses proved illtimed and imprudent. Their idea of economy consists in cutting down the pay of the lowest class of clerks and now and then turning a few women out of office, and in turn voting millions of dollars for the improvement of every inlet and creek in the country. The money will be expended. Some contractors will fill their pockets and in two years the chanuels and harbors will again be filled with mud. Who can measure the stupendnous folly of the Potter investigation. That will stand out as the greatest and most complete failure of all.

In every party measure the Democrats have clearly shown the weakness of their boasted friendship for honesty in politics and for the real interests of the masses; the looseness of their own party fealty and their utter incapacity to devise one single measure of needful national legislation. They came into power at a time when the Republicans were divided in sentiment and policy. They go home to their constituents to yell about the frauds they could not prove, filled too, with the proud consciousness of having made a perfect failure of every party measure, and of having solidly re-united the Republican party and made smooth the way for the triumphant election of General Grant as our next President. Certainly the Democrats of the House of Representatives does deserve well of the Republican party.

One of the few good things done during the last moments of this session was the passing the act re-organizing and extending the Life Saving Service. The President is sure to sign it, and it thus becomes a law. The Old North State will be benefitted by this most timely and meritorious act.

It will be remembered that the President appointed a commission to go to Louisiana to settle the difference between the Nicholls and Packard governments. Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, was chief of this commission. Its labors consisted in getting enough members of Packard's Legislature to go over to Nichols to give his crowd a majority. Packard was then easily compelled to step down and out. A clause appropriating $6,000 to pay the expenses of McVeagh's commission was added to the general appropriation bill in the Senate on Monday. The Republicans, headed by Conkling and Blaine, attacked it fiercely. The Democrats defended it. It was handsomely beaten by a motion to strike out the clause, by more than a party vote. The President betrayed the Republicans of the south, and asked the Republicans he had betrayed to vote to pay the expenses of that betrayal. As an exhibition of cheerful, Christian cheek this measure stands without a parallel in our politics. Let us sing.

A portion of this letter was mailed in order that it might be going into type. At this hour of writing Congress had not adjourned but was making slow progress through the civil bill. At 5 a. m. this (Thursday) morning it had taken a recess until 7 o'clock, and is now in session.

Representative Scales has been made chairman of one of the most important special committees ever named by Congress. It is to consider the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Something must be done with or for the Indians. We are now threatened with one of the most wide-spread and lasting Indian wars in our history. This morning's telegrams say: "General Crook says that the government has driven the Bannocks to war and to fighting. He held the council with the Bannocks in April, and found them not half supplied and starving. He telegraphed to the agent for supplies, and received for answer, "No appropriation." He found that buffalo and game were gone. The Bannock chiefs said they had been allies of the whites in recent wars against the hostiles, and had furnished General Crook with scouts in the campaigns against the Piutes and Sioux. In return for these services they begged General Crook to help them, but he found he could do nothing."

From all quarters of the Indian country comes complaints of the worthlessness of Indian officials and outcries against that Democratic economy which refuses appropriations for just demands against the government, and has only time and money for Potter and Glover investigations. Chairman Scales has a great opportunity to do the country good service, and we are mistaken in the man if he does not

Potter's committee is to meet during the summer at some of the summer resorts on the gulf, near New Orleans and continue his investigations into Louisiana politics. As the supply of Andersons in that state is not yet exhausted, he may be able to furnish a small and dribbling supply of fraud matter for Democratic campaign purposes. Anderson has left the city to avoid being summoned before the Senate committee. He has a Washington history which I shall notice in my next letter. H. C. F.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED.—Some three or four boys to sell the POST every Sunday morning. Apply to W. E. N. Sellers, at this office.

See fourth page for election laws.

Col. H. C. Fisk, is our regular correspondent in Washington, D. C.

Single copies of the POST sell for five cents.

The POST will be for sale at Harriss' News Stand on Front street.

"Col. Shaffer is still on top" is the way they put it in Raleigh.

An entire new registration is required before you can vote in August next.

The Magistrates of the city have been quite busy during the past week.

Superior Court, His Honor, Judge Eure, presiding, convenes to-morrow,

We have a Postmaster who is on the Brink of departing this life for Jacksonville.

The city authorities are making a war on dogs, they should be commended for it.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Hewes were in the city the past week inspecting steamboats.

A "Washington Friend" passed through this city for Jacksonville, Fla., a few days ago.

No one should move now until after the first Thursday in August, if he does he looses his vote.

If you are in want of a house, see ex-Mayor Canaday, who is selling houses dirt cheap.

W. P. Canaday has houses for the houseless. He bought very low, consequently can sell low.

Maj. Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, is an Independent candidate for Solicitor in the 8th Judical district.

Harry Hill fell through the wharf at the foot of Campbell street, a few days ago, and was badly injured.

Senator Merrimon, we understand, made a speech in Raleigh last night. Lookout for hot shot Mr. Vance.

Miss Emily Platt, neice of the President, and Gen. Hastings were married at the White House on Thursday last.

Persons who have moved from one ward or township to another, since the first day of May, 1878, cannot register or vote.

By an act of the Democratic Legislature a three months residence in a ward or township is required before you can vote.

You who are houseless should at once call upon W. P. Canaday, who will give you a house if he can't sell you one.

Capt. R. M. Norment it spoken of as a probable candidate for the Senate in Robeson county, and Nathan Stedman in Bladen county.

A large party went down to the black fish grounds on Tuesday, but owing to the roughness of the sea they all got sick. Consequence, no fish.

Thanks to Senator Merrimon for a copy of the addresses delivered in the U. S. Senate on the life and character of the late Senator, O. P. Morton.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!—The registrations books will be opened for the purpose of registration of voters on the 27th of June, 1878. Don't fail to register.

The Collector of Customs has notified the owners of steamboats plying the river and harbor, that the regulations governing them, issued by the Department, will be rigidly enforced.

We learn that services will be held in the basement of St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church, corner of 7th and Church streets, both in the morning, afternoon and evening, at the usual hour.

When the liver acts freely the digestion is good and the blood abundant If the liver is torpid, use Dr. Harter's Liver Pills and you will be fortified against billious attacks. [2w.]

Hon. Geo. W. Stanton, of Wilson county, one of the men who assisted in organizing in 1868 the Republican party of the state, and a man that stands high as a business man as well as in the social world, is a candidate for Congress in the 2nd district.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—See the card of Messrs. Manning and Walker, the respective chairmen of the Republican committees of New Hanover and Pender counties, calling the Senatorial Convention at Burgaw, on Tuesday, the 2nd of July. This the only way the convention could have been called.

Capt. A. H. Patterson was robbed at his boarding house in this city, in 1876, of his pocketbook containing money and a lot of very valuable papers. He never succeeded in getting any trace of it until a few days ago, he received a letter from a colored man who lives in in Brunswick county, stating that he had found the property. Captain P. sent over and got it.

NEW SALEM, Rusk County, Texas, October 27, 1877.

Dr. Harter, Dear Sir:

I suffered two years with a distressing cough; could get nothing to do it any good. I was prevailed upon by your agent—Dallas Foreman—to try Dr. Harter's Lung Balm; I was relieved at once, and by the time I had used three bottles, the cough was gone; I was sound and well. [2w.]

$50 REWARD.—A reward of $50 will be paid by the editor for sufficient information that will lead to the capture and close confinement of one Arutherford. We called fifteen times while in Washington at the place where he at one time resided, but the inhabitants knew nothing of his whereabouts. Will some friend assist us, for a person from Jacksonville wants to see him.

If the Chief of Police will call on us we will guarantee to show him plenty of hogs without sending his hog-cart out in the country to take up what few the thieves have left the poor farmers. It may be that the fellows who are running the hog-cart are to blame and not our Chief. But we hope for the sake of the price of pork next winter, he will stop the catchers from going in the country now.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday night last a party of gentlemen were in the river bathing, near Market street dock, when Mr. James Divine was seen to dive, no one thought anything of it until he remained absent for some minutes, when the party made search for him, but failed to find him. On Friday morning his body was found. Mr. D. was about 35 years of age, a bridge builder by trade and, we learn, bore a very excellent character.

Capt. Walker Mearse called in to say that the records of the Board of Magistrates misrepresented him at the last meeting concerning the resolutions passed ordering advertisements to be published in the "Jailly papers." He says his resolution was that the advertisements be published in the city papers, but that Mr. O. G. Parsley amended the resolution so it should read "in the daily papers." We are glad to make the correction, because we have always regarded Capt. Meares with great respect.

The ferry accross the Cape Fear river at this place is a disgrace to the city, and the city authorities ought to compel the owners to furnish a ferry boat suitable to accommodate the public or have them indicted. The boat they are now using is no better, if as good, as those first placed on the river 60 years ago. What say you Mr. Mayor, shall we have a ferry that will do credit to the city, or shall we still continue to have the unsightly flat that is now used, requiring about one hour and a half to cross the river?

Our Churches To-Day.

St James' church, corner Market and Third streets. Rev Dr A A Watson, Rector. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock; Sunday school at 9½ a m; Evening Prayer at 6 p m.

St John's church, corner of Third and Red Cross streets. Rev George Patterson Rector. Celebration of Holy Eucharist at 7 a m; Morning Prayer at 11 a m; Evening Prayer at 8 p m; Sunday school at 5 p m.

St Paul's (Episcopal) church, corner of Fourth and Orange streets. Rev T M Ambler, Rector. Services at 11 a m. and 8 p m. Sunday school at 4 p m,

St Paul's Evang. Lutheran church, corner of 6th and Market streets, Rev G D Bernheim, D D, pastor.

Garman service at 11 a m.

English service at 8 p m.

Sunday school at 5 p m; Weekly lecture on Wednesday at 8 p m.

St Thomas' Catholic church, on Dock between Second and Third streets. Mark S Gross, pastor; P Moore Assistant. Morning service at 7 and 10:30 a m; Evening service at 5 p m; Daily morning service at 7 a m; Sunday school 9½ a m.

First Baptist church, corner of Market and Fifth streets. Rev James B Taylor, pastor. Sunday school at 9½ a m. Services at 11 a m, and 8 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 8 p m; Church prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p m; Brooklyn Mission Sunday school at 4 p m.

Second Baptist church, on 6th between Church and Castle streets. Preaching at 11 a m, and 8 p m, by Bro J P King; Sunday school at 9½ a m; Regular prayer meeting at 8 p m Tuesday evening.

Fifth Street M E church, on 5th between Nun and Church streets. Rev B R Hall, pastor. Services at 11 a m, and 8 p m; Sunday school at 9½ a m; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p m; Young men's prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p m.

Front Street M E church, corner of Front and Walnut streets, Rev E A Yates, pastor. Services at 11 a m, and 8½ p m; Sunday school at 5 p m; Young men's society Tuesday evening at 8½ p m; and regular prayer meeting and lecture on Wednesday evening at 8½ p m.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Third and Orange streets. Rev Dr J R Wilson, pastor. Services at 11 a m, and 6 p m; Sunday school at 5 p m; Lecture Thursday evening at 8½ p m; Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8½ p m.

Second Presbyterian church corner of Fourth and Campbell streets. Rev C M Payne, pastor. Service at 11 a m, and 8 p m; Sunday school at 3 p m; Meeting for prayer at the pastor's study, Monday at 8 p m; Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p m.

Seamen's Bethel, on Dock, between Water and Front streets, Rev J B Craig, chaplain. Services at 5 p m.

First Free Will Baptist church, corner of Bladen and 7th streets. Rev S B Foy, pastor. Service at 11 a m, and 3 p m, and 8 p m. Prayer meeting at 8 p m every Friday.

St Stephen's A M E church, Rev J G Fry, pastor. Services at 11 a m, 3 p m and 8 p m; official meeting on Tuesday at 8 p m; preaching on Wednesday at 8 p m; prayer meeting on Friday at 8 p m.

St Mark's Episcopal church, corner of 6th and Mulberry streets. Rev C O Brady, Rector. Services on Sundays at 11 a m, and 5½ p m; Sunday school at St Barnabas at 4½ p m.

First Presbyterian church, corner of 5th and Chestnut streets. Rev D J Sanders, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, and 8 p m; Sunday school at 9 am.

First Baptist church, on Fifth and Campbell streets. Sunday school at 9½ a m; preaching at 10½ a m, 4 p m and 8 p m. Rev F R Howell, pastor.

First Baptist church, corner of Ninth and Red Cross streets. Elder Jerry Patterson, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a m; Preaching at 11 a m; Bible school at 3 p m; Preaching at 8 p m; Young men's prayer meeting every Monday at 8½ p m; A concert of praise every Thursday at 8½ p m.

Trinity Chapel, M E church, 7th and Brunswick streets. Rev A Moore, pastor. Services at 11 a m, 3½ p m and 8 p m; Sunday school at 9 a m.

First Congregational church. Services every Sunday in Memorial Hall, corner of 7th and Nun streets, at 11 a m and 8 p m; Sunday school at 3 p m; Praise and Conference meeting every Wednesday at 8 p m.

Ebenezer Baptist church, on 7th between Orange and Ann streets. W B Banks, pastor. Services at 10½ a m, 3 p m and 8 p m; Sunday school at 12 M.

St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion Church, corner Seventh and Church streets, Rev. G. B. Farrier, pastor. Services 11 a m, 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Henry Greeville's New Book, "Gabrielle; or The House of Maureze," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a story of the time of Louis XIV., full too of all the splendor of its court, is well told, being pure, fresh, startling, and historically true, and is most beautifully translated from the French of Henry Greville, and will prove a treat to all lovers of an exciting, absorbing, and sensational novel. It will be issued in uniform style and priced with "Theo," "Kathleen," and "Miss Crespigny," and published by the same firm. For sale by P. Heinsberger.

The Republican papers in North Carolina, and the places they are published at, are as follows:—

Register, Raleigh; *Carolinian*, Elizabeth City; *Spirit of the South*, Rockingham; *American*, Statesville; *New State*, Greensboro; *Pioneer*, Asheville; *Republican*, Winston; Post, Wilmington.

CITY BRIEFS.—Mr. John C. Cantwell, son of Judge Cantwell, having been appointed a Cadet in the United States Revenue Marine Service, after a competitive examination, has been ordered to report for duty at some point in New Jersey.——The Thalian Amateurs had a large audience and an acceptable performance at the Tileston Upper Room.——The Rev. Dr. Patterson is confined by sickness at Raleigh.——Mayor Fishblate is building a fine residence on Sunset Hill.——Superior Court, Judge Eure, sets to-morrow.——An excursion of colored people went down on the Passport on Monday.——Pof. Gonzalez gave a sacred concert at the Temple of Israel on Monday evening.——The fast train on the Carolina Central Railway goes to Charlotte 187 miles, in 12 hours and five minutes, or at the rate of about 15½ miles an hour.——The new Compress buildings are to be located on the Vick & Mebane wharf.——The Veteran Corps of the Wilmington Light Infantry gave an excursion below to those in actual service last Friday and there was shooting for prizes, and generally a very pleasant time.——The Tileston school has closed for the hot season.——Our Bar improvement gets an appropriation of $160,000.——Jupiter Tonans and Jupiter Pluvius were both out very early yesterday morning, and there was a great racket and a general wetting down.

The highest authority in New England, the State Assayer of Massachusetts, after a careful analysis of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer certified that it is the best preparation for its intended purposes that has been exhibited for examination, that its constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality, and that it forms an efficient preparation for promoting the growth of the hair and restoring the original color. This world renowned preparation is for sale by all druggists.—*Record, Red Oak, Iowa.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BURGAW, N. C, June 20, 1878.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION IS hereby called to meet at Burgaw, on

TUESDAY, JULY 2ND, 1878.

at 12 M., to nominate a candidate for the Senatorial District, composed of New Hanover and Pender Counties.

A. WALKER,
Chairman Rep. Ex. Com. Pender Co.
S. H. MANNING,
Ch'm'n Rep. Ex. Com. New Hanover Co.

NOTICE,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
JUNE 15TH, 1878.

To the Voters of the Fifth Ward, City of Wilmington, Cape Fear, Harnett and Federal Point Townships:

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Justices of the Peace for New Hanover County, held June 15th, 1878, the POLLING PLACES heretofore established in your respective precincts were discontinued, and in lieu thereof the following were established:

Fifth Ward—Polling Place at Sharpe Store, on Queen street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Cape Fear Township—Polling Place at Castle Hayne.

Harnett Township—Polling Place at Macomber's Store.

Federal Point Township—Polling Place at Oak Hill School House.

JOHN COWAN.
Secretary Board of Justices of the Peace for New Hanover County.
jn23—n.

NOTICE.

SCHEDULE B TAX.

ALL wholesale and retail merchants are hereby notified that a privilege tax was levied by the Legislature of 1876-'77, of Five Dollars, (the same levied by county,) in addition to the Schedule taxes proper. Wholesale dealers are also notified that in giving in their purchases the law now compels payment on all purchases, made within the State as well as out of the State, (including timber, lumber, turpentine, spirits turpentine, rosin and naval stores of any kind and cotton.) All hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses are required by law to pay a tax of one-half per cent on the gross receipts. The tax will be due July 1, and payable within the first ten days thereafter, on all purchases since the 1st of January, 1878.

All parties interested in the payment of Schedule B Taxes will save cost by attending to the same at once, as the law will be strictly enforced. Owing to the very small amount collected on the above Schedule for the past several years, and the numerous criticisms upon the returns given in by parties in business, I am prompted to request that you be careful in making up a correct an positive return, thereby relieving me of the unpleasant duty enjoined upon me of looking over your books and invoices. In this connection it is especially and particularly enjoined upon you that all purchases made by you from, through or by brokers must be included by you in your returns.

J. E. SAMPSON,
Register of Deeds.

GREATLY INCREASED SALES

LEAD us to believe that we are selling **First-Class Goods Cheaper** than they can be had in the city.

HEDRICK,
N. W. cor. Front and Market sts.,
ja 1 Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENNING & TEEL,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. IRON, Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c.; Wagon and Cart Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs Axles, Hollow Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seine Twine, Flax Gilling Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest paices, at the

New Established

Hardware House of

HENNING & TEEL,

No. 9 Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

march 1

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

Visit or Communicate With Us.

WE INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF samples, prices, terms and offers.

Have on hand and receiving daily samples of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Candles, Soap, Meats, Lard, &c.

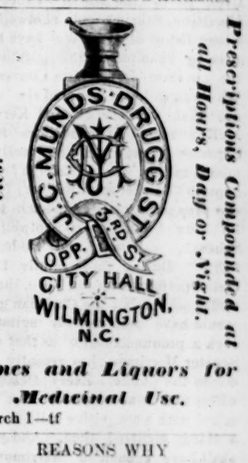
Execute orders for all descriptions of Merchandise. Receive and sell all descriptions of produce.

Want a purchaser for one 100-Horse Power Double Engine, and Tubular Power, suitable to drive a Cotton Factory, Mill or Distillery. Also, three pair 4½ feet Stones, with Gear, Shafting, &c; will sell low down.

We negotiate for the purchase and sale of Turpentine Distilleries, &c.

Samples of Merchandise sent to any point when requested.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN,
mh 8 tf Brokers and Com'n Merchants.



Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles. *Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.*

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

march 1—tf

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows and Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

jan 18-1y

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS' ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store."

NO. 3 MARKET STREET,

dec 21 87 Wilmington, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1878

The southern Bourbons have a decided liking for any mean or rascally Republican who, having disgraced himself and been kicked out of our party, furnishes the Bourbons such lies as they think useful to them. Of this sort is the liar Anderson. He is cheek by jowl with the Bourbons. They are tickled to death with his lies and print them as fast as they can get hold of them. Birds of a feather will flock together, and the liar Anderson is received as a fit associate of the southern Bourbon press. No buzzard flies to the carcass of a dead mule, no hog more readily runs to the filthy garbage of the gutter than the Bourbons do to the falsehoods of this fellow who owns that he swore to lies for the purpose of getting an office. If the Bourbon party of the south goes on embracing every scoundrel who is kicked out of the Republican party, they will soon become a party of jail-birds.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

The conglomeration in this state which now acts as the Democratic party is not properly described by the term Democracy. The term is merely tolerated as a pseudonym. It is true that at the outset some part of this conglomerate was Democratic. But the present pudding-stone extant is not of that character entirely. In 1867 the old Whig and the Democratic parties acting together, made the so-called Democratic party. It was two dissimilar elements, even two hostile elements, acting together. To this day it requires as much shaking and stirring up to keep the two elements evenly mixed as it does to mix oil and water.

The political aspect of North Carolina for the next ten or twenty years will undoubtedly be disturbed and tumultuous. All the elements are volcanic and are growing more so. Those unnatural heats and rumblings, those spasmodic eructations such as precede the eruptions of Vesuvius are going on all the time. Men are more and more agitated by violent and personal motives, as in the case of Vance and Merrimon, Schenck and Shotwell, and a long list of others. We have had a striking example of this agitation at the late state Democratic Convention. Who would have believed six weeks ago that the Schenck and Kerr and McKoy school of candidates for the Supreme Court would be coolly dismissed as they were at Raleigh? Who expected a ticket so satisfactory? Who was prepared to see two such loving ku klux brothers as Shotwell and Schenck, "fall out, and chide, and fight?" During those saintly Democratic performances of 1870, that unruffled sea of all the Christian graces would have been terribly agitated at such a pronunciamento as that which Senator Merrimon has recently flung out to the public. Every Democratic editor and orator would have been seized with a congestive chill had such a thing occurred then. And yet we shall have enough of Merrimons and Vances even in the next year.

We confess that we are gratified at this approaching liveliness. We do not care how often the bull gets into the china shop, or how often the dry bones of our hide-bound and stratified politics are shaken up. The oftener the better, for it liberalizes the popular mind, and so far divests it from prejudices that questions can be discussed intelligibly. There have been times in this state since the war when any one who could not utter the Democratic shibboleth, might as well present considerations to a row of Egyptian mummies as to a Democratic audience. There was no reasoning with them. Nothing could be predicated on anything that might occur or be said and no reasoning could affect the public judgment if it could be called judgment. The solemnity and the stupidity of our politics was prodigious, and we had all the time only a melancholy procession of sorry old muffs who did not know that the times had out-grown them. But things are changing. There is a good time coming when our politics will be relieved from its funereal aspect and assume a more liberal if not a more decent and lively style.

We say, "on with the dance!" The time may come when our politics will be as cheerful as they have heretofore been gloomy. The exhibitions of such gymnasts as Vance, Merrimon, Schenck and Shotwell, will perhaps have the same effect upon our politics as ploughing does upon the land. It will shake it up and let in the sun upon it so that by and by it will not be the same barren waste as it now is.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported a resolution seating D. T. Corbin as a Senator from South Carolina in place of Butler

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A commission consisting of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Albert Fink of Kentucky, and one Engineer officer to inquire into the condition of the several Pacific railroads and report to the Secretary of the Interior, has been created by Congress.

POLITICAL.

Congress has passed an act reorganizing the life saving service and creating a General Superintendent of the same. The same act increases largely the number stations on the North Carolina coast.

Bob. Toombs when asked if A. H. Stevens would be re-elected said:

"Of course he will be. I have known him since boyhood, and I know him to be honest, capable, and true. The people are not going to care anything about nominations. The people of Georgia are free. They are going to stand by Mr. Stephens."

The House has made a definitive declaration in regard to the re-opening of the Presidential case. Mr. Hartridge of Georgia reported from the Committee of the Judiciary the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two Houses of the Forty-fourth Congress, having counted the votes cast for President and Vice-President of the United States, and having declared Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to be duly elected President and Vice-President, there is no power in any subsequent Congress to reverse that declaration, nor can any such power be exercised by the courts of the United States, or any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 234 yeas and 14 nays.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported against the woman suffrage bill. The committee in their report say:

The 30,000 names asking for this legislation were obtained through the efforts of woman suffrage societies, thoroughly organized, with active and zealous managers. The small number, compared with that of the intelligent women of the country, is striking evidence that the demand is not general. Without woman suffrage legislation for woman is constantly improving, and the disabilities imposed upon her under the common law are being swept away by the spirit of the age. Legislation is partial to woman rather than unjust to her and her adversaries among men have reason to complain. The states are gradually granting suffrage to women, perhaps, with good results. Your committee regard it as unwise and inexpedient to enable two-thirds in number of the states, through an amendment to the National Constitution, to force woman suffrage upon the other third in which the public opinion of both sexes may be strongly averse to such a change. Notice was given that Senator Hoar will submit a minority report in behalf of himself and Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Mitchell, of Oregon, who dissent from the conclusions of the majority.

The Michigan Republican State Convention, of which ex-Senator Chandler was President, adopted the very strongest sort of hard money resolutions. Mr. Chandler on taking the chair said that the present Greenback Party had no right to the name. "When the [real] Greenback Party was organized I was there. We saw our country bankrupt, and our soldiers four months behind in their pay, and we issued that paper under the solemn resolution that it would be redeemed in coin, and we will do it. Why are the solid south Greenbackers? Because they are solid for repudiation. They want to get their hands in the Treasury. Look at Tennessee, look at Virginia, look at every one of those southern states that have repudiated their debts. They are the ones who want more greenbacks. The honest man does not." Then he touched upon the labor question, adverting briefly to the Labor Party, Communists and Socialists. "Communism will never take root upon American soil," he asserted. "It is contrary to our institutions, and originated away back in the Dark Ages. All these elements have affiliated together, and the whole go to make up the so-called National Party." He closed by calling upon the Convention to nominate a strong ticket, and ensure certain victory.

This is the first western state which has declared unequivocally for hard money. The ticket is as follows:

For Governor—Charles M. Croswell.

For Lieutenant Governor—Alonzo Sessions.

For Secretary of State—William Jenny, Jr.

For Treasurer General—D. B. Pritchard.

For Auditor—W. I. Lattimer.

For Land Commissioner—James M. Nesmith.

For Member of the State Board of Education—George F. Edwards.

For Attorney-General—Otto Kochner.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. S. Tarbell.

Senator Hill of Georgia gives to the public the substance of his speech in the Democratic caucus, February 12, 1877, when the question of thwarting the count of the Electoral Commission was being considered. He reports that he said that "no wrongs and deceptions practiced by others—indeed nothing—can justify us in the violation or disregard of that law," [the law creating the Electoral Commission] that:

"We shall be charged with having precipitated a revolution by refusing to obey either the Constitution or our own law, both of which require us to complete the count. This result will be charged to, have been brought about by a Democratic House, controlled by ex-Confederates. Civil war will be inevitable. The end of that war no man can foresee. I believe our free institutions will be finally and forever destroyed. I can see no course left but to go straightforward with the count in accordance with the Constitution and laws, and trust to the intelligence and virtue of the American people, in time to visit proper retribution on those who commit and accept frauds, forgeries, and purjuries, in order to accept the offices and defeat the popular will."

A part of the above is true and sensible. But a part of it is full of demagogism, as is usual with Hill.

A CARD.

[From the Rocky Mount Mail.]

To the Public:

Since my election to the Senate of the United States in 1872 Gov. Vance and many of his zealous friends have waged an unjustifiable warfare upon me—sometimes openly—sometimes covertly—wholly unworthy of that gentleman and unmerited by myself. Unwilling to parade my wrongs befor the public when I could avoid doing so, anxious for the harmony of the Democratic party, the quiet of the people and the promotion of the general welfare, I have silently submitted for more than five years to gross detraction, mis-representation and insolent jeers and taunts, choosing to rely upon my character and conduct, both public and private, for my sure vindication. My silence has been misconstrued by my adversaries. They have taken advantage of it—in view of the approaching August election for members of the Legislature, and the election of my successor in the Senate in January next—and have of late renewed their assaults upon me with such violence as manifests the wicked purpose to destroy me, if possible, in the esteem of my fellow citizens. Forbearance in this respect on my part, long since ceased to be a virtue. I have submitted quietly long enough—perhaps too long—to such calumnies. In defence of myself, in justice to my friends and the people generally, I feel called upon to take some notice of the false and unfounded imputations made against me. I am averse to and deprecate such a controversy, but I venture to trust that, under the circumstances, I shall be pardoned for engaging in it now only in defense of myself.

During the time I have been in the Senate, matters and questions of the most complicated and embarrasing character, and many of them of grave moment to the whole country and particularly to the southern states and people, have come before that body for consideration and action. I have voted upon all, and discussed, to a greater or less extent, most of the important ones. It could hardly be expected that I would make no mistakes. I am, however, gratified to know that no serious objection has been taken to my course of conduct as a Senator. I have endeavored to serve my state and people and the whole country faithfully, and I challenge the closest scrutiny of my conduct and record. I think I can truthfully say, that I have not neglected the business interests of any, rich or poor, white or black, and without regard to party affiliations, when the same have been brought to my attention and I might be properly charged with them. And while I have paid due regard to the highest interests of the country and particularly those of the people whose immediate servant I am, I have been ever faithful to the Democratic party. In matters of substances there seems to be no complaint or ground of complaint against me.

The single charge against me, that I have heard of, is alleged insubordination to the Democratic caucus in the Legislature in 1872, on the occasion of my election to the Senate of the United States; and in that connection, collusion with the Republican members in the Legislature to secure their votes for myself for Senator.

This charge I flatly deny. It is utterly false in substance and detail, and I challenge any one to produce aught in proof of it.

It has been said, and often repeated, that those Democratic gentlemen in the Legislature who supported me for Senator and myself "bolted" the Democratic caucus. This is not true, and those who say so, either do not know the facts, or they are unacquainted with party usage and practice, or they wilfully prevent the truth In fact, I expressly refused to submit to or be bound by the action of the caucus, and the gentlemen referred to refused to go into or be bound by it, or its action, because it had been "packed" by Governor Vance. Governor Vance told me in plain terms, and did not deny it afterwards, that he had a majority of the caucus pledged to vote for his nomination for Senator before the caucus assembled. He stated in terms, that he had for months "electioneered as hard as he could" to secure such pledge. I complained then that I had been grossly misrepresented by himself and some of his friends in reference to the late war, not only on that, but on former occasions as well, and by such undue means I was prejudiced greatly. I insisted then that he had by such pledging destroyed the freedom of the caucus as a nominating body. And so he had The fundamental principle on which the caucus system rests is, that the members first consider the public good and, in respect to nominations, that they consider fairly and without prejudice, the fitness and claims of such persons as may go before them to share in the distribution of such honors and benefits as they may have power to bestow. The absolute fairness and freedom of the caucus is the single quality that gives it life and binding power—none may tamper with them. Caucuses are perverted by active, designing men, and this has been done so often as to cause Mr. Calhoun and other great political writers in this country to denounce them as the instruments of intriguing men to defeat the popular will. They are essential to concerted party action, but unless true fairness prevails they do not and ought not to bind anybody. A majority of the caucus having been pledged in advance of its meeting to support Governor Vance for Senator, what a mockery for other gentlemen, including myself, to go into the caucus just to see his name recorded!

It had been procured, prearranged, predetermined. Upon what considerations? Upon what representations? And it was so done in the absence of every other gentleman who aspired, without such majority having heard or considered any other person's rights or claims, or anything that might be said in favor of the public, the party, or any other person. The majority being so pledged, the minority were helpless—they had to submit to the dictation of a pledged majority, pledged for one consideration or another, fair or unfair, in the absence of everybody save only the man pledged and the man who received the pledge! If such practice can be tolerated and upheld by a great party—if one member of the party can thus successfully prostitute the machinery of the party, then the caucus system is a cheat and a fraud. The man who can afford to go around in advance of the assembling of the caucus and intrigue with individuals, make his own *ex parte* statements, arguments and misrepresentations, with no one by to correct them, will almost invariably get a controlling advantage, which those who cannot and will not do such things can never have. Such practices are vicious, contravene every principle of true and just party discipline and destroy all fair and wise party action. Such practice makes the caucus and the convention a mere trap, a snare for the benefit of those who employ intrigue and cunning. In this case a friend of mine asked that I might be heard by the caucus in reference to certain methods of electioneering against me and misrepresentations of which I complained. Of course the pledged majority rejected and mocked at the respectful request—the nomination and already been decided and before the caucus met? I did not "bolt" the caucus—nor did my friends—for the reasons stated, we expressly refused to go into it or be bound by it.

The result was, that although a number of gentlemen aspired to the nomination for Senator, Governor Vance had a clear field—no one eared to venture into a caucus the majority of which was pledged to one man—and without opposition in the caucus so pledged, he received on the first ballot, forty-nine votes, only a half a vote more than enough to nominate him. Then, as of course, the nomination was made unanimous as to those who went into it.

For the reason stated, I did not submit myself to the caucus, although a number of gentlemen who desired my election did go into it and abided its action. I here declare my firm conviction that if there had been a free and fair vote of the caucus—all the Democrats being present—I would have been nominated, and I know this was the opinion of many other gentlemen. Eighteen Democrats friendly to me—some of them among the leading and ablest men in the Legislature, and all of them men of high integrity and respectability, absolutely refused to go into the caucus unless Goy. Vance and I both should be withdrawn from its consideration for nomination. I know that many others went into it and submitted to its action with great reluctance, and on the ground that a majority of it was pledged, and it was not a free caucus on the subject of the Senatorship. I know that many gentlemen, who were in it desired my election. They told me so, and some of the most cordial coegratulations I received after my election were from gentlemen who under order of the caucus voted for Gov. Vance.

I was nevertheless sincerely anxious to preserve harmony, and from the beginning of the contest between Gov. Vance and myself to the end, my friends and myself proposed to him and his friends, that I would abandon it, if he would do likewise, and let the caucus nominate a third person. This they refused to do. It was then proposed by my friends to his that one free, unpledged ballot should be taken in the Legislature for Senator, leaving every Democrat to vote as he pleased, and allow the person who might receive the highest Democratic vote, to be the nominee of the caucus. This too was rejected. He was bent on realizing the benefit of the pledged vote.

At last, after many unsuccessful ballottings in the Legislature for Senator, Gov. Vance withdrew with a great flourish from the contest, making loud professions of sacrifice on his part. Immediately, thereupon, I withdrew, as I had all along proposed to do. I withdrew in all sincerity, and was entirely content to do so.

The caucus then reassembled, all the Democratic members of the Legislature being present, and as I have learned from many gentlemen of the caucus, with the distinct agreement, that neither my name nor that of Gov. Vance should be brought before the caucus again for nomination. Entire harmony then seemed to prevail.

After my withdrawal, I gave myself no more concern about the movements of the caucus, and only know of what was done in it, and how I came to be elected Senator from others. I here give an account of what happened afterwards from the pen of Col. W. H. Avera, a Democrat who supported me. He is a gentleman well known, of respectability and intelligence and no one who knows him will for a moment question his veracity. I have always heard that the facts were substantially as he states them. He says in a recent number of his paper, the *Rocky Mount Mail*, among other things as follows:

"At the Monday morning caucus both the supporters of Judge Merrimon and Gov. Vance were present, not having sufficient time before the convening of the Legislature, to make a nomination, it was agreed to vote that day complimentary to various friends, guarding in the meanwhile, the ballot, seeing to it that not enough support be given to any one to enable the Republicans to elect by consentrating their vote upon him. The vote of the Democrats before the Legislature Monday was therefore, cast for various personal friend, scattered in all parts of the state, and at 4 o'clock that afternoon the caucus again assembled to nominate a candidate for Senator, when on the third ballot Gen. A. M. Scales developed strength that indicated his nomination on next ballot. Fillibustering was then commenced, and the caucus adjourned in great confusion. The object of the adjournment just at the apparent point of the nomination of Gen. Scales was explained in the next mornings caucus when it met, by a motion made by Mr. Bryson, who had formally supported Judge Merrimon, that the name of Gov. Vance be brought again before the caucus for nomination, which was called with the expressed understanding that neither the name of Gov Vance or Judge Merrimon should be brought before it, this pledge having been made by the friends of Gov. Vance, who had invited the friends of Judge Merrimon to participate with them. This motion was carried, notwithstanding the protests made by Judge Merrimon's friends (The writer among the number.) It is but candid however, to state that there were two persons that had supported him and did afterwards support him on the last ballot before the Legislature, when he was elected, did in speeches before this caucus favor the introduction of the name of Gov Vance again before the caucus. This action was taken and the caucus adjourned about fifty minutes before the election before the Legislature was to be gone into. The friends of Mr. Merrimon felt that the honor not to abide this action and have their friend to be ruined in the house of his former supporters, they covering their heads from the violence of the political storm then raging, and again put his name in nomination before the Legislature. This action was taken without the knowledge or consent of Judge Merrimon, as doubtless was the case of Goy. Vance, in regard to the action of his friends.

In this way, and under these circumstances both Gov. Vance and Judge Merrimon were for the second time brought into this memorable and unfortunate contest before the Legislature, and a vote was taken. At the end of the roll-call it was found that 17 of the orignal Democratic supporters of Merrimon had voted for him with 18 Republicans, and while the tellers were casting up the vote the Republicans who had voted for Mr. Pool upon roll-call, began to change their votes to Merrimon, and stating emphatically that they did it as a choice between what they considered two of the most objectionable Democrats to them, to be found in the state; and that no overtures, promises or pledges of any kind had been made them by Judge Merrimon, or form his friends for him. In this way, and under these circumstances, he was elected to the United States Senate.

We beg our readers to remember the following material points:

1st. The integrity of the coucus being destroyed, the friends of Merrimon did not join in its deliberations.

2nd. That they, at all times expressed a willingness to withdraw the name of Merrimon if the friends of Governor Vance withdrew his name.

3rd. They proposed that a vote before the Legislature might decide the contest; which was declined.

4th. When Vance was withdrawn they withdrew Merrimon.

5th. They met in joint caucus to aid in nominating the third man in good faith.

6th. That they did not put the name of Merrimon in nomination before the Legislature the second time until after the friends of Gov. Vance had voted in caucus to renominate him. After they had called a caucus in which the friends of Merrimon were invited to participate with the assurance that neither Vance or Merrimon were to be brought before it.

7th That the charge that coalition, bargan or treachery of any kind was practiced, or that personal honor was compromised with the Republicans, is absolutely false, and is a foul slander upon the Judge and his friends."

I know nothing of what was done in the caucus just before the Legislature met to elect the Senator, except that I heard that Gov. Vance had been renominated. I went to the Circuit Court of the United States then sitting in Metropolitan Hall where my business called, feeling indignant and supposing that Gov. Vance would be elected. I was entirely ignorant of my election at the time it took place and had nothing to do with it any way. A friend hastened to the Circuit chamber where I was, beckoned me from the immediate presence of the court and informed me of it. No one could have been more surprised at it than myself. I could not at first credit the statement, thinking my friend might be jesting until he assured me that he was in earnest. As I turned to walk back to my seat, I met one of the first, purest, and greatest men in North Carolina, a man whose name and judgment always commanded the respect of the people—a Democrat whose sincerity could not be questioned and informed him of my election—he congratulated me very cordially and expressed his gratification at the result. He was familiar with the contest that had preceded the election. So anxious was I to do what I ought, I asked the gentleman just referred to and ten or fifteen other Democratic gentlemen—some of the members of the Legislature and some not—several of them gentlemen of much prominence and influence in the Democratic party, to meet together on the second evening after the election to consider what I ought to do in that respect. Upon consideration, they all, without exception, agreed that I ought to except the election and that by doing so I would not compromise myself or the Democratic party. It was then mentioned that such contests had been frequent in the history of parties in the past.

It will be seen that I was cautious as to my action. It was my purpose to do right, and I insist that I did nothing wrong in a party or any other sense in accepting the election of Senator under the circumstances. My conscience and my judgment approve my actions as just and proper.

But let it be supposed that I erred, then I ask, am I for one error, and a venial one, to be sacrificed and rejected by my party? Do I thereby forfeit confidence and favor? I cannot believe that disinterested men will think so. So harsh a rule as that has never prevailed in the past in any party, in cases much more open to criticism than mine. There are many cases recorded in the history of the Democratic party, all parties when gentlemen were elected to the Senate and other high stations as I was, and they were not therefore rejected by their parties—on the contrary, their parties continued to honor them. Some of the greatest men this country ever produced were elected, some of them more than once, under like circumstances. The Hon. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, was twice so elected, so also was Mr. Mason, of the same state, so was Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, over Mr. Polk, the regular nominee of the party; so was the late President Johnson—there were two other like cases in Tennessee—so was the late Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut; there are three or four Senators in the Senate now—some of them the ablest there—who were so elected. I might cite a score of cases. The parties of these gentlemen did not therefore repudiate them; many of them were repeatedly and continuously honored by their respective parties, and they continued to stand as high in party esteem as anybody else. Great political parties canot afford to allow their action and the success of great principles to be controlled by the personal rivalries and conflicts of their members, nor can they wisely embrace the cause of one member against another. If they should do so, the inevitable result would be, that they would at once degenerate into personal factions, and would cease to exist, or to serve any useful public purpose.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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25 FASHIONABLE CARDS no two alike with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name 10c., post paid. Agents outfit 10c.
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Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 21, 1878—feb 1-1m

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Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar28-tf

BLACKSMITH AND HORSE-SHOEING.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of work. RICHARD WATERS.
feb 1 tf

WM. FUTRELL.

No. 10 MARKET No. 10

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
dec 21 1y CHEAP FOR CASH

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVORED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Boarhound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.
S. G. NORTHROP,
Fruit and Confectionery store.
march 1

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this department, until 3 P. M. of July 20th, 1878, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department in the State of North Carolina, from October 1st, 1878, to June 30th, 1882.

Lists of routes with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for proposals, and bonds, and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16th, 1878.
may 17-30.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand:

Bath Tubs,
Water Closets,
Wash Stands,
Pumps of all descriptions,
Drain Pipes,
Gas Pipes,
Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1878.

"Don't I Told You So?"

[From the Kennesaw Gazette.]

One night last week a jolly old German farmer rode to Chestnut Hill from Whitemarsh after a physician for his wife, who was very sick. He dismounted from his horse in front of a saloon just as the boys inside had begun to make merry over the first keg of beer. He approached and looked cautiously around the scene. The foaming glasses were held high above the heads of the revellers, as one of the number pronounced a toast appropriate to the occasion.

The silent watcher licked his lips and wished his errand had been one not requiring so much dispatch. He was turning reluctantly away, when the crowd saw him.

"Hallo!" they shouted, "there's Fritz. Bring him in!"

He was laid hold upon and hauled up to the bar, and all the time protesting.

"Poys, I was in a quick hurry. Old vooman sick like the tuyval. I was come mit der doctor, sooner as lightnin'."

"Well, you can take some beer while you're here, and kill two birds with one stone," was the reply.

"Yaas, I kill von chicken mit a couple of stones, und der ole vooman die mitout der doctor, I ton't forget myself et it, eh?"

"Oh, she won't die. You don't get beer often, and you've got the old woman all the time. Fill 'em up again."

"Yaas, I got her all der time, but exposen, she go dade, I don't get her any more somedimes. It's better to go mit ter doctor, seldom right away."

But he didn't go. As one glass after another was forced upon him by the reckless crowd, the object of his errand was floated further and further from his vision, until it was carried out of his mind all together, and his voice, untinged with anxiety, joined in the drinking songs, and arose above all others.

Thus he was found by his son, late that night. The boy grasped him by the sleeve, and said:

"Fader, come home."

Fritz turned, and at the sight of his boy a great fear arose in his mind, swept away the fumes of the beer and brought him to a sense of the situation. In an awe-struck tone he asked:

"Yawcub, how you was come heres? Vas somedings ter matter?"

"Yaw," replied the boy.

"Vell, spoke up about it. Vas der ole vooman—was your mudder—is she dade? I can shtand dem best. Don't keep your fader in expense, poy. Shpid it out. Vas ve a couple of orpanses, Yawcub?"

"Nein," answered the boy, "you vas anuder. A leedle baby coom mit ter house."

Fritz was overcome for a moment but finally stammered out:

"Vos dot so! I expose it was not so soon already. Vell—vell, in der middle of life, ve don't know vot's to turn next up. Men exposes. Fill up der glasses."

The boy ventured to ask the old man why he had not seen the doctor.

"Vy did she vant a toctor? Petter she told me so. I got him pooty quick, Navare mind, I safe more as ten dollar toctor bill on dot baby. Dot vos a good child. Fill up der glasses. Whoo ray for dot little buck baby? Ve won't go home till yesterday."

Fritz got home at last, and was in Chestnut Hill again in a couple of days after some medicine. The boys couldn't get him back again though he said to them:

"You bate I tend to my presness now."

WILL OUR FRIENDS SUSTAIN US?

By your liberal patronage you enable us to keep prices within reach of all. Call and examine our stock and price our goods.

Meats, Dry Salt and Smoked Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Mackeral, Canned Goods of every variety, Soap, Candles, Candy, Tobacco, Cigars, Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches, Poultry, Eggs, &c., &c.

Shingles all qualities and size,

At Wholesale and Retail.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKIN,

Brokers and Commission Merchants second door to corner of Princess and Water streets.

may 19-tf.

SALOON.

THE OFFICE SALOON.

ON THE STEET WHICH LEADS FROM the Dawson Bank to the Custom House,

IS THE PLACE

To get the very best

NEW RIVER OYSTERS and GAME,

All the delicacies of the season always on hand,

THE THE VERY FINEST LIQUORS

At the BAR, and every attention paid to customers.

CALL CHRISTMAS AND GET YOUR EGG NOG.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

dec 21 tf W. M. COLLINS.

The Weekly Republic.

WILL be published during the Congressional Campaign, at Washington, D. C., and will endeavor to circulate sound Republican doctrines and reliable information.

june 9 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED AN immense stock of LADIES' FOX and MOROCCO SHOES of all varieties, styles and descriptions; also

GENTS' SHOES

In every imaginable style.

CHILDRENS' SHOES

A specialty.

THOMAS H. HOWEY, Jr.,

dec 21 1y No. 10 Market street.

Furniture, Carpets.

LARGE STOCK, ALL GRADES, LATEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CHAIRS AND RATTAN ROCKERS.

Just the thing for Christmas Gifts

D. A. SMITH & CO.,

dec 21 tf North Front Street,

$25 REWARD.

FOR THE CAPTURE OF

BILL ROBINSON,

who escaped June 3rd from the custody of an officer. The above reward will be paid for his arrest and return to jail.

S. H. MANNING,

June 14 tf Sheriff New Hanover Co.

TO THE HOMELESS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.

TREMENDOUS excitement over the great reduction and splendid terms offered to buyers of real estate by W. P. CANADAY.

EXAMINE THE LOCATIONS.

A Large 8 Room House corner of 4th and Walnut streets, opposit Col. H. H. Munson's.

A Six Room House on 7th and Walnut streets, the highest part of Wilmington with a splendid view and good water.

AN 8 Room House and Lot, 60 feet front by 165 feet deep, on 3d between Hanover and Brunswick streets.

SIX Room House on Castle between 6th and 7th streets. Premises complete.

ALSO a Six Room House next to and adjoining the above, in good condition.

HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 4th street between Queen and Wooster streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Castle and Queen streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Brunswick between 6th and 7th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Market between 13th and 14th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Queen between 10th and 11th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnett and Nixon streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th adjoining the above.

HOUSE and Lot on Church between 8th and 9th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Dudley between 9th and 10th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 11th between Church and Castle streets.

I HAVE OTHER BUILDINGS IF THE ABOVE WILL NOT SUITE PEOPLE.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND IN EXCELLENT LOCALITIES.

LOT corner of 3d and Mulberry streets 99x132 feet—one of the finest in the city.

LOT on Front street near Wooster—28x72½ feet.

LOT on Brunswick between 2nd and 3rd streets—45x190 feet.

LOT next to and adjoining the above—45x190 feet.

THESE Lots are within one Block of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shops, and within Two Blocks of the Carolina Central Railroad Depot. If none of the above or following will suite, I have others that I will sell.

aug2 tf

FIFTY LOTS.

FIFTY Splendid Building Lots on Market and 17th streets, in the very prettiest part of Wilmington.

GOOD FARMING LAND.

100 Acres of Good Farming Land in Pender county.

A Small farm in Brunswick county on Town Creek.

THE above property will be sold very cheap for cash, or on terms that will suit the purchaser. NOW is the time to PROVIDE a home for your family. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor, but buy while you can. The rent you pay will buy you a home of your own, and when you are old you will be thankful you had such an opportunity.

W. P. CANADAY.

[Jn 9.] On Princess st. bet. Front and 2d.

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 12th, 1878.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Thursday, June 27th, 1878, for supplying Rations and Ship Chandlery (to be bid for separately) for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879.

Schedules of articles of Ship Chandlery to be bid for, will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. P. CANADAY, Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE REED AND PIPE TOP ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, NEW ENGLAND ORGANS, BURDETT ORGANS, and JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

may 10—tf.

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: $2 50 and $3 per day; With Rooms, per month, $55; Table Board, per month, $25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

Jan 18. COBB BROS., Proprietors.

JOHN WERNER, Formery of Richmond Va. H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12—tf

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment was originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-all, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

february 1 1y R

$200,000

WORTH OF

Gold Plated Jewelry,

FOR ONE DOLLAR WE WILL SEND (as below, all WARRANTED GOLD PLATED) 1 Pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Handsome Scarf Pin; 1 splendid Silver Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set, Jet and Gold; 1 Ladies' Jet set, ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies' Pearl Ear Drops; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces sent post-paid for $1, or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Club Premium—Any one sending us a club of twelve at one dollar, we will send a COIN SILVER WATCH FREE.

F. STOCKMAN, 2 Bond St., New York.

feb 5-13t-mem

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.

200 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades.

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Strips, Bellies.

200 Bbls and Bbls MOLASSES.

Call on or order direct from

dec 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

NEW ADVTISEMENTS.

Buy only the NEW AMERICAN

It is the Only Sewing Machine which has a Self-Threading Shuttle

It has Self-Setting Needle. Never Breaks the Thread. Never Skips Stitches. Is the Lightest Running.

The Simplest, the Most Durable, and in Every Respect

The Best Family Sewing Machine!

The "NEW AMERICAN" is easily learned, does not get out of order, and will do more work with less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Circular furnished on application.

AGENTS WANTED.

J. S. DOYET, Manager, 64 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md

Agent for Wilmington, N. C., and vicinity

J. H. ALLEN, Wilmington, New Hanover County, N. C.

may 17—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In great variety.

The utmost care and personal attention given to preparing prescriptions, at

BURBANK'S Pharmacy,

dec 21—1y cor. Front and Princess sts.

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,

On Third Street,

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.

Jan 18 1y

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at

N. JACOBI'S Hardware Depot,

dec 21 1y No. 10 South Front street.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH,

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to news, politics, literature, &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

HAS BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE COUNTRY.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year.....$1 00
One copy six months.....75
One copy three months.....50

W. M. TERRY, Editor and Proprietor.

dec 12

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.

For Pamphlet address Dr. Sanford, New York.

august 31—1y R

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one or either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $10 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. july 31—2m

1824 SEND FOR 1878

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

The Best Religious and Secular Family Newspaper, $3 a year, post paid. Established 1823.

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

september 28—4tR

This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has just been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of William L. Currie and John Leach of Shoe Heel, in the county of Robeson, in said District, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said District, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. R. HILL, U S Marshal for said District.

may 28-2w

GOLD. Great chance to make money and get greenbacks. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $100 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug 17-13m.

PROSPECTUS OF THE STATESVILLE AMERICAN,

20th Volume--1877

Free Speech---Free Press--Free Voting,

THE AMERICAN,

NOW in the 20th year of its existence without ever having changed hands is a SEVEN COLUMN JOURNAL,

And as one of the best newspapers published in the state, without any increase in the subscription price.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN.

For one copy six months.....$ 75
For one copy one year.....1 50

Address E. B. DRAKE & SON, Statesville, N. C.

oct 12

THE REGISTER FOR 1877

Will prove itself to be one of the cheapest and best newspapers in the State. It will be printed upon large type, and no effort will be lacking to make every department of standard excellence, so as to command the

SUPPORT, CONFIDENCE & APPROVAL

of the best classes of the community, without regard to politics.

The news of the day will be carefully collected and given in such a form as to keep the reader fully posted in every particular.

Mr. J. C. L. HARRIS has editorial control of

THE REGISTER,

and every subject of interest and importance will receive attention from his pen.

ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICS,

Not being the organ of any man or men, THE REGISTER expects nor desires any support other than such as it may merit as a public Journal. Its publication is purely a business enterprise, and will be conducted strictly upon business principles.

THE REGISTER,

will be issued Semi-weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays, and the Weekly on every Tuesday,

TERMS;

Semi-Weekly, single copy, one year,	$3.00
" " six months,	2.00
" ten copies, one year each,	2.50
" twenty copies, one year, each,	2.00
Weekly—single copy, one year,	1.50
" " six months,	1.00
" " three months,	50
" clubs of twenty, one year, each,	1.00

Invariable in advance. Postage paid at this office.

Advertisements inserted at the regular rates, 10 lines of Bourgeois to the square. (See advertising rates.

W. M. BROWN, Publisher and Proprietor.

may 17.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over every other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can be safely recommended as a sure protection against the Chills and Fever of the season, which, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the formation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and prevents the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those localities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stops the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are also enabled to defy these disorders, and few who use it deem it necessary to expose themselves to the pestilence they would otherwise encounter.

The Liver Complaints, arising from impurities of the blood, which it invariably cures, are also very frequent in the autumn, and produce more real suffering than all other maladies combined. If they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PROSPECTUS.

The Post

18

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

Devoted to the interests of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, as well as

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

CINCINNATI PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration believing that is the only true way to build up our good old State.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

We will thank our friends to send us all the news they have for publication.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report

Communications on manufacturing will be published. We will publish communications when accompanied by responsible name; not otherwise.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, $1 Per Annum

We have reduced the subscription price so that every poor man can afford to subscribe for it. The paper will positively not be sent to any one who does not pay for it, so when your paper stops you may know your subscription is out. No paper can be run unless the subscribers and other patrons pay their dues promptly. It is important to have newspapers in the land, therefore every person who is in favor of civilization should do all he can to encourage the publication of as many newspapers as possible.

(Postage prepaid by us.)

BIGGEST THING OUT.

GRAINS OF WHEAT MEASURING ONE HALF INCH IN LENGTH, SAMPLES FREE, to every Farmer in the United States Greatest Curiosity in Seeds ever seen.

S. Y. HAINES & CO., Swedesboro, Texas.

dec 3 2.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 29-17

RAIL ROADS.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 18, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 20th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....5:00 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at.....12:30 P. M. " Charlotte at.....5:30 A. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....7:30 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at.....12:15 P. M. " Wilmington at.....7:45 A. M

TRI-WEEKLY FREIGHT & ACCOM'N TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington 5:30 A. M., and Charlotte 7:25 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Lamlnburg 4:00 A. M. going East, and 6:00 A. M. going West, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte.....6:35 A. M. Arrive at Shelby.....10:50 A. M.

No. 4. Leave Shelby.....12:45 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte.....5:00 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run Daily except Sunday.

Passengers for Raleigh leave Wilmington 5:30 P. M., and Charlotte at 7:30 P. M., make close connection at Hamlet, arriving at Raleigh at 8:45 A. M.

Passengers for Statesville and Western N. C. R. R. by No. 1 Train arrive at Statesville next morning at 9:15; arrive "Head of Western Road" at 3:20 P. M., and Asheville same evening.

V. Q. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

may 19 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., March 7, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday March 7th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....9.05 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3.10 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at.....12.45 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at.....7.05 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily except Sunday

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....7.50 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3.10 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....3.15 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at.....10.10 A. M

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

A. POPE, G. P. A.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

march 7—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington.....10 44 A M
Arrive at Florence.....5.17 P M
Leave Florence.....1.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.40 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....7.24 P M
Leave Florence.....11.30 P M
Arrive at Columbia.....2.05 A M
Leave Columbia.....12.50 A M
Leave Florence.....4.18 A M
Arrive at Wilmington.....8.45 A M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Kingsville, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.....11.00 A M
Leave at Florence.....7.00 P M
Arrive at Columbia.....3.30 A M
Leave Columbia.....12.30 P M
Leave Florence.....9.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington.....4.00 P M

Passengers for Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

A. POPE, G. P. A.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

nov 11—tf.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

There have been repeated instances in North Carolina in the Democratic party, where members of it, for cause, refused to submit to and abide the action of the caucus. In 1852, I think it was, the late Mr. Dobbin was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus. The late Judge Saunders refused to go into the caucus or abide its action—he and one other gentleman so refused, and they defeated the election entirely. Judge Saunders was not therefore repudiated by his party; on the contrary, they continued to honor him while he lived as one of their great lights.

I am sensible of the importance of party organization. It ought to be observed and preserved—it is essential to success; but the simplest mind must understand that such organization can only be preserved by absolute fairness and freedom in all party transactions. The "packing" and pledging of primaries, caucuses and conventions, is the bane—the ruin of party organization; and the man who engages in it should merit the reprobation of every party. Those who sustain and encourage intriguers and those who seek to circumvent the popular will, are not entitled to public confidence, and will not enjoy it for a long period of time.

The imputation that I colluded with the Republicans in the Legislature or bargained for their votes is utterly false and scandalous, and the reckless mendacity of those who presist in making it has scarcely a parallel in the vilest type of political warfare. I denounced the suggestion of it in a published card in January, 1873, as utterly false—my whole course of conduct ever since proves that it was false—the Republican newspapers likewise; and so have many prominent Republicans from time to time. How lost to every sense of truth, decency and honor must be the calumniator who can persist in making such imputation to advance the political fortunes of his favorite!

It may be that there are those who measuring myself by their own mercenary and corrupt natures, expected me to prove false to principle and faithless to my political associates. I do not doubt that there were in my own party those who would have rejoiced, if I had done so, and are unhappy that I have not. Such persons are capable of doing so themselves under like circumstances. They merit and have my contempt.

Those who thus assail me, affect to be oblivious of any possible shortcomings on the part of Gov. Vance in reference to the Senatorial election in 1872 and on former occasions. They and he cannot reasonalby complain if, in self-defence, I refer to some of them.

After what has been said, can any fair man say that he was not censurable for what happened in 1872? Did he pursue the course of a fair, true party man? Those who understand the legitimate character and purposes of a caucus and party discipline cannot say so.

But if in the opinion of some men I am subject to censure, ought Governor Vance to be free from like censure? What he did to produce the strife in 1872 has been made manifest On a former occasion (in 1870) he was a candidate for Senator. He was then ineligible to that place. Many of the wisest men in the Democratic party in and out of the Legislature thought it unwise to elect him or any other ineligible man, because it was thought certain that such a man would not be admitted to the Senate. Nevertheless, he and his friends insisted on his nomination After about twenty-five fruitless ballotings in caucus, he and his friends gave the pledge to the caucus and the Democratic party, that if he should be elected Senator and should not be promptly admitted to the Senate he would resign so that the Legislature then sitting might elect some eligible person in his stead. In view of this pledge and the persistency of his friends, he was nominated and elected. He was not promptly admitted to the Senate; but in the face of the pledge so made, he persisted in fruitless efforts to be admitted for nearly twelve months. He was repeatedly urged to desist on the ground that he certainly would not be admitted. Still he kept the state without representation for all that time in violation of his pledge and for a long while, in defiance of the wishes of the Democratic Senators then in the Senate. They at last drew up and signed a paper writing telling him he would not be admitted and to desist and let the Legislature elect an eligible man. He still delayed to do so. The time he thus kept the state without representation, was one of gravest moment to the state and the whole south. Measures affecting the south vitally—some adversely, passed, and others favorably, failed to pass—some of them too, by one vote! The Democratic Senators thought his conduct indefensible, and it seems to me there was substantial ground for complaint. Now, can his most earnest friend make any reasonal ly apology for this conduct, and can he say that he did not put his private interests and his ambition to be a Senator against his state and the people who sought to honor him? And is it not surprising, seeing this, that he made the efforts he did in 1872, in the absence of everybody else, to secure by "hard electioneering" for months, a pledge from a majority of the caucus to vote for his nomination? Let candid men judge.

I advert to another incident in connection with his efforts to be admitted to the Senate in 1871. Ex-Gov. Holden was then Governor of the state. He was impeached for transactions in 1870, with which the people are familiar. Pending that impeachment, Gov. Vance favored the proposition that Governor Holden's friends in the Legislature should vote for a state convention to amend the Constitution, and in consideration of such support of the convention proposition, the impeachment proceedings should be abondoned. At least one consideration in support of this strange proposition was that it would help Gov. Vance to get into the Senate. The proposition was scouted and spurned. If Gov. Holden merited impeachment, how monstrous the proposition to barter right for wrong! Can the most obtuse fail to see at least one motive that Gov. Vance had in favoring this proposition? Can disinterested men even fail to see the ear-marks of ambition? I will not criticise. I leave others to judge of such conduct.

It is said that Gov. Vance labored hard to secure my election as Governor in 1872, and therefore, I was censurable for being in his way to the Senate. I shall not underrate anything he said or did in my behalf then. But it is due to truth to say, that he was opposed to my nomination for Governor, and what he did, was quite as much in his own interests as mine. He spoke generally where he could best promote his own advancement—there were complaints made—I heard them—that in many instances he did not go where he might do much good. Besides, his expenses were paid by the Democratic party during the campaign. Mine were not. I was very sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the nomination for Governor, as well know, however, that I accepted it with great reluctance, because my circumstances were such that I could ill-afford to suspend my professional business, or undergo the expence incident to the undertaking a three months tour through the state. Nevertheless, I did so—closed my office and suspended my business for three months. I did the best I could for the people and my party, and the history of the time records how well or ill I did it.

But further in reply to the charge just referred to: In 1876, when Gov. Vance was a candidate for Governor, I did what I could to aid in his election, although he and many of his ardent supporters had maligned me for more than three years I spoke at many places, and without putting the party to any expense. For all the work I ever did in endeavoring to advance the fortunes of the Democratic party, I asked and received nothing, but freely contributed, of my resources as I was able to do so. I have reason to know that his expenses were often paid, even when he was a candidate. He was just as able as myself to make pecuniary sacrifice for his party. It is said again, that Gov. Vance was elected Senator in 1870, and was not allowed to enter the Senate—that he was at great expense, trouble and disappointment, and therefore, he ought now to be elected as a rebuke to the Senate and to me. This is merely a flimsy, and unworthy consideration. But if it is worthy of notice at all, I do not occupy the seat to which he was elected. General Ransom does. Gov. Vance and his friends did not claim when General Ransom was re-elected in 1876, that he should then be re-elected to the seat he was not allowed to occupy. It is not difficult to see the reason why they did not—they supposed they would have an easier victory over me by a crusade of slander and prejudice!

But if such an argument—yes, such an argument, is good for the benefit of Gov. Vance, in reason it must be good for others in like circumstances. The late Gov. Graham and Judge Manly were elected to the Senate before Gov. Vance—they were not allowed to occupy the seats to which they were elected respectively—they to made efforts to do so, were put to expense and trouble—they received no reward for their services, have only in the sense of duty well done. Gov. Vance and his friends did not in 1870 or in 1872, suggest that Gov. Graham or Judge Manly should be elected—we have seen that he then insisted on his own election and under what circumstances. That which is claimed as fair and just to him, was deemed by him as nothing for others in like condition! But Gov. Vance was again fortunate enough to have his expenses paid. Gen. Ransom was by law entitled to the salary for the time Gov. Vance kept the state without representation, but he generously gave Gov. Vance $2,500 of this money, and thus paid his expenses thrice over. So that, if he ever had a pre-emption right to the Senatorship he has been amply paid for it, and if any such right exists in favor of any one it is certainly in favor or Judge Manly, a venerable and honorable citizen, who served the state faithfully and with great distinction for many years.

It will be observed that I have alluded only to such things as fairly refer to the assaults made upon me, and I do not care to go further now. I have written this *card* with great reluctance. I have done so only in self-defence and after long forbearance. I have a right to defend myself, and persistent and unscrupulous efforts that are being made daily in my absence at my post of duty, in all parts of the state, to defame and injure me, makes it my duty to say what I have said. I dislike to write such things, but they are such things as are used to injure me, and this must be my apology for doing so.

As to the Senatorial election that will take place in January next, I have this to say: I have endeavored to serve the state, the people, and the Democratic party faithfully in the Senate for the last five years, according to my opportunity and the measure of my ability. I am gratified that no complaint has been made against me in that respect. I would feel grately honored if the Legislature should re-elect me. I am better prepared by study, experience and observation, to be more useful in the future than I have been. But I recognize and respect the will and judgment of the people. If they do not wish that I should serve them again, then I say, in all sincerity, I do not wish to do so. I claim nothing in reference to the Senatorship for myself, that I do not cheerfully concede to every gentleman in the state. I am willing to stand on an equal footing with everybody else, and be fairly measured by my merits and ability. If the will of the people, honestly, fairly expressed, is against me and in favor of another I shall not complain, but will cheerfully return to the walks of private life. It is due to candor to say, however, that I am not content to see the free will and judgment of the people circumvented and disappointed, and this end accomplished in a large part by misrepresentation and slanders of myself. Firstly the Senatorial election ought to turn on considerations of public good. It is manifest, however, to the simplest observer that most extraordinary efforts have been made by Gov. Vance, and his active friends, to make that election turn—not upon considerations of public good—but upon a false view of the manner of my election, himself to be the beneficiary of whatever of prejudice can be manufactured against me. To this end, day after day from one end of the state to the other, publicly and privately, I am grossly misrepresented and traduced in reference to the circumstances of my election; the manner of my election misrepresented. That is the grave objection made against me, and is the chief consideration suggested why Gov. Vance should quit the office of Governor before his term expires and go to the Senate. It is, I submit, humiliating and beggarly to the last degree, that a gentleman fit to sit in the Senate, or his friends, should desire to see such an election turn on such considerations.

I learn from the newspapers and from letters that come to me daily from all parts of the state, of a system of electioneering avowdly in the interests of Gov. Vance, not only unusual, but unheard of in North Carolina or anywhere else that I know of. A number of newspaper correspondents, purporting to be very numerous, and purporting to represent many parts of the state, make frantic efforts to create an apparent public sentiment—a popular demand for the election of Gov. Vance as a rebuke to me. Concerted efforts have likewise been made to have candidates for the Legislature pledged and instructed to vote for him. Some of his friends insist that this is right although unusual, because the people have the right to instruct. But the truth is, the people do not instruct. Everybody knows this: In the first place, not a tithe of the people attend the meetings that undertake to instruct, and besides every intelligent man can see and know how such meetings are, in a great majority of instances manipulated by gentlemen selected for the purpose, and who have resolutions prepared to order in advance and do the talking and appointing of delegates, etc., etc. This is so notoriously true as to have become a matter of jest and ridicule. Such a practice has never prevailed in North Carolina before; it is novel and contravenes the free spirit that animates our conservative people. No, it is done by concert, by interested men, while they make loud professions in favor of party organization and harmony, stab them to death. This plan electioneering is a plain declaration of opposition to every man in the state but one, and subversive of all party organization. How can a man, pledged and instructed to vote for Gov. Vance, go into a caucus or abide the will of the party, unless it shall happen to be his will? Such a man will go to the Legislature marked. He will not be at liberty in honor to do the duty devolved upon him by the Constitution. He, by such a pledge, will abdicate his office as a member of the Legislature in respect to the election of a Senator. In fact, this practice is the desperate and selfish game of a gentleman who arrogantly assumes to dominate the Democratic party, and to distribute the honors and places it may have the power to confer. It is an extreme effort to "pack" the Legislature at the ballot box first, and failing in that, to take a second opportunity to pledge a majority of the caucus in advance of its meeting, as was done in 1872. This system of electioneering is aided by a variety of new practices in this state, among them, junketing expeditions of the Governor and such of his favorites as may be convenient, on the railroads to various parts of the state, incidental speeches on a variety of topics, etc., etc.

The result of all this system and practice is that I am misrepresented and traduced and Governor Vance is to feed and thrive and to flourish upon such meat, while I am absent in the discharge of my public duties at Washington. I submit to candid men everywhere that such course of conduct in any view of it, is neither fair, nor just nor commendable to say the least. And it is singular indeed that such reasons, such practices, novel and questionable as they are, should be invoked in aid of the advancement of a gentleman, whose friends, if he himself does not, claim that he is the idol of the people! If this is so in fact, then why defame me for his benefit? If I am so unacceptable to the people, why not let me alone? If he is so strongly established in the affections of the people why not let the people quietly as in the past, express their wishes in the usual way? Why invoke new and untried methods of electioneering that exclude everybody but himself? It cannot be said the people adopted this plan. It is known that certain newspapers in the interest of Governor Vance and certain newspaper writers and certain friends of his suggested it and advocated it daily.

All that I ask for myself is, that the people may express their will and judgment freely and fairly, uninfluenced, unthwarted by intrigues and undue combinations, false issues, false imputations and misrepresentations, and to this I will submit more cheerfully than myself. A. S. MERRIMON.

Washington, June 1, 1878.

TO REPUBLICANS.

The following extracts from the election law in force during the coming election are given for your information:

Sec. 5. The Board of Justices of the Peace * * * shall select * * * registrars. * * *

Sec. 7. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident, on the day of election, and no certificate of registration shall be given.

Sec. 9. The Board of Justices of the Peace * * * shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party * * * from the registrars, at each place of holding the election in their respective counties * * *

Sec. 10. The following classes of persons shall not be allowed to register or vote in this State, to wit: First, Persons under 21 years of age. Second, Idiots and lunatics. Third, Persons who, upon conviction or confession in open court, have been adjudged guilty of felony or other crimes infamous by the laws of this State * * * committed after the first day of January, A. D. 1877, unless they shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. Subject to the foregoing exceptions, every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age, who shall have resided in the state twelve months next preceding election, and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector in the precinct or township in which he resides; and all electors shall register and vote in the election precinct of their residence. The residence of a married man shall be where his family resides, and that of a single man where he boards or sleeps; and should any single man board in one ward or precinct and sleep in another, then his residence shall be in the ward or precinct in which he sleeps, and he shall not register or vote in any other ward or precinct; * * * any person knowingly or fraudulently registering or voting at any other place than that of his *bona fide* residence, shall be deemed guilty of a crime infamous by the laws of this state and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 12. Every person who shall present himself for registration shall state under oath how long he has continuously resided in this state, and in the county in which he offers to vote, whether he is an alien or native born, when he became 21 years of age, whether married or single, or where or with whom he resides. Upon the request of any elector the registrar shall require the applicant to prove his identity, or age, and residence, by the testimony of at least one elector under oath; and if an elector has previously been admitted to registration in any ward, township or precinct in the county in which he resides, he shall not be allowed to register again in another ward, precinct or township in the same county until he produces a certificate of the registrar of the former township, ward or precinct, and that his name has been erased from the registration books of the ward, township or precinct, from which he has removed. * * Every person found qualified shall take the following oath: I ——— do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the state of North Carolina; that I have been a resident of the state of North Carolina for twelve months and of the county of ——— for ninety days; that I am a duly qualified elector, and that I have not registered in this election in any other preoinct, and that I am an actual and bonafide resident of ——— township or precinct, So help me God. * * *

Sec. 13. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election (except he becomes twenty-one on that day, or is otherwise entitled on that day.)

Sec. 16. The polls shall be open on the day of election from 7 o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day. * *

Sec 18. The members of Congress * * shall be voted for on one ballot. The Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Courts and Solicitor shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly * * shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers * * viz: Clerk of the Superior Court, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner and Sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot.

The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written or partly printed, and shall be without device.

Sec. 39. Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or shall induce others to do so, shall be guilty of an infamous crime, and on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than six or more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 40. Any person who shall falsely or corruptly take the oath prescribed for votes * * shall be deemed guilty of perjury. * *

Section 46 provides that if any person shall treat on election day or before, with intent to influence the election he shall be liable to a penalty of $200.

Sec. 61. Any person who shall cause or procure his name to be registered in more than one election ward or precinct, or shall cause or procure his name, or that of any other person to be registered knowing that he or the person * * is not entitled to vote in the ward or election precinct wherein such registration is made, * * or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, shall be deemed guilty of a crime infamous by the laws of the state, and shall be punished * * by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment * * not exceeding two years or both. * *

Sec. 62. If a person be challenged as being convicted of any crime, * * he shall be required to answer any questions in relation to such alleged conviction; * * if any person so convicted shall vote at any election, without having been legally restored to the rights of citizenship, he shall be deemed guilty of an infamous crime * * shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment * * not exceeding two years, or both.

Sec. 64. The judges and inspectors of election * * shall * * possess full power and authority to maintain regularity and order, and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during their sessions * * and shall be constituted inferior courts for that purpose; and if any such person shall refuse to obey the lawful command of any such judge or inspector of election * * or by disorderly conduct in their hearing and presence, shall interrupt or disturb their proceedings, they may by an order in writing, signed by their chairman, and attested by their clerk, commit the person so offending to the common jail of the county for a period not exceeding thirty days.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of those diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flowers. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western continent.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. march 19-1y

A TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT to sale, on Market street, near Eleventh street. Cheap for cash.

P. CANADAY

PARSOLS.

A Large and Handsome Stock at 12½ to $6 00

HEDRICK.

FANS! FANS!

1,000 Japaness Fans at 3 cents to $1 50

HEDRICK.

LINEN AND COTTON LAWNS.

A beautiful stock of figured Lawns, also a few pieces very superior Linen Lawns at 20 cents worth 30 cents.

Figured Pique at 8½ cents.

HEDRICK.

WHITE AND BROWN

LINEN DUCK for Boys and Gentlemen, also a full stock of all kinds of

MEN'S WEAR.

HEDRICK.

S! BARGAINS!!

VERY Great Bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods.

HEDRICK.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st day of june, 1878, Quarantine will be enforced, as usual, on all vessels from south of the Cape Fear River, and on all vessels having had any kind of sickness during their voyage.

Pilots and all persons concerned will please take notice and bring their vessels to the Quarantine Station for inspection.

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician,
Port of Wilmington, N. C

jn 2-5m.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C, May 29th, 1878.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL W. VICK and Charles W. Mebane, partners of the firm of Vick & Mebane, of Wilmington, N. C.

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Samuel W. Vick and Charles P. Mebane, of Wirmington, in the county of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, in said Distr ct, who have been duly adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to said Bankrupts by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Wilmington in said District, on the 27thday of June, A. D. at the United States District Court Room in Wilmington, before A. G. Guthrie, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOSHUA B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

THE NEW STATE,

PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO,

Is one of the

LEADING REBUBLICAN PAPERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior acilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice selections, slicks for the farm and household, summary of the latest news, etc., in fact, everything to make it

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Two Dollars per Year. oct 12

BUILDING LOTS.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, IN ANY part of the city. Cheap for cash, or on reasonable time.

W. P. CANADAY.

December 22, 1876

TO THE WORKING CLASS—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

oct 15-tf

WANTED—A few county orders. Apply to june 15 W. P. CANADAY.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

June 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market continues firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages. No sales.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 60 bbls Pale and Extra Pale at $2 25@ $2 75 per bbl.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 35 per bbl, with sales of receipts at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market opened steady the receipts of the day, selling at the following figures; $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the lafer, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	55 bales
Spirits Turpentine	313 casks
Rosin,	983 bbls
Tar,	160 bbls
Crude Turpentine	302 bbls

June 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was firm at 28 cts per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that prices.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 17½ Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 70 bbls Low Pale, $2 00, 75 do Pale at $2 35, and 30 do Extra Pale at $2 75 per bbl.

TAR.—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, the latter subject to the usual deduction of one-fifth, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON—The market for this article was quiet, with no material change in the quotations; with very small sales reported at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	155 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	535 casks
Rosin,	1,514 bbls
Tar,	112 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	619 bbls

June 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 114 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained without any reported sales.

TAR—Market for this article is somewhat unsettled, with sales reported at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on Virgin; new Virgin $2 00.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady Sales for the day, were at the following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	55 bales
Spirits Turpentine	313 casks
Rosin,	983 bbls
Tar,	160 bbls
Crude Turpentine	302 bbls

June 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 28 cents per gallon for country packages with sales of 225 casks at that price, and 60 do city distilled at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained, $1 40 for Good Strained. We hear of no sales.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with no sales. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	234 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	446 casks.
Rosin,	1,238 bbls.
Tar,	288 "
Crude turpentine,	608 "

June 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages. Also sales of 75 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained, $1 20 for Good Strained. We can hear of no sales reported.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and $2 00 for Virgin.

COTTON—The market was firm and nominally unchanged. The sales of the day amounted to 18 bales, at the following quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	49 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	152 casks
Rosin,	727 bbls
Tar,	99 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	305 bbls

June 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages, at wich price 75 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 20 for Strained and $1 32½ for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 40 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one fifth on the latter, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet and closed somewhat easier at yesterday's quotations. We hear of sales of 20 bales as follows:—5 bales at 8¼ cts, 5 do at 9 cts, 9 do at 9¼ cts, 1 do 9½ cts per lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9½	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	140 bales
Spirits Turpentine	68 casks
Rosin,	1,606 bbls
Tar,	194 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	408 bbls

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., April 8th, 1878.

Cotton in yard, bales	3,275	
" afloat,	2,955	6,230
Spirits Turpt. in yrd cks.	6,742	
" "	1,100	7,842
Rosin in yard, bbls.	81,430	
" afloat,	1,213	82,643
Tar in yard, bbls,	6,506	
" afloat,	153	6,659
Crude Turpt. in yrd, bbls	8,255	
" afloat,	000	8,255

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE YOUR OWN LAND LORD

BUILDING LOTS, ALSO HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE

At $50, $75, $100, $300 and $400 each, on the instalment plan,

On Castle, Church, Nun, Ann, Orange, Chestnut, Walnut, Mulberry, Red Cross, Gwynn, Rankin, Front, Sixth, Seventh, Wilson, Eighth, Ninth, Wood, Charlotte, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth streets.

Terms accommodating.

Money loaned to those wishing to build. Apply to JAMES WILSON, or DAN. O'CONNOR.

apl 19-tf.

Market Hours.

THE MARKET HOURS shall be between daylight and 9½ o'clock, in the forenoon, from the 1st of June to the 1st of October, and between daylight and 10 o'clock to the 1st of October to the 1st of April; and on Saturdays from 5 p. m. to 9½ p. m. All meats must be removed out of the Market by 9½ a. m., and all butcher shops be closed at the same hour. By order of the Mayor.

June 1st-tf M. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18, 20 MARKET ST.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets,

&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 21 tf.

Country Merchants

THAT ARE IN WANT OF CASTINGS of Plows, Trace Chains, Hames, Cutters, Hoes, Rasps, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Grub Hoes, Hollow-ware and Hardware generally will find it to their interest to go and examine goods and prices at the Old Established Hardware House of

JOHN DAWSON & CO.,
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feb 4-tf.

$66 a week in your own town. No capital required. We will start a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 19-1y